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NORTH OXFORDSHIRE
COMBINED DISTRICTS



Annual Report

of

Medical Officer of Health

for

1962

OXFORD

VINCENT-BAXTER PRESS

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1963

NORTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

Medical Officer of Health

A. J. CAMPBELL, B.Sc. (Oxon), M.D. (St. And.), D.P.H. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, 28 Staverton Road, Oxford, (Tel. Oxford 58058).

Public Health Inspectors

BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Public Health Inspector: F. APPLEYARD, D.P.A. (Lond.), F.R.S.H., A.M.I.S.E., M.I.H. (Hons.). 8 Horsefair, Banbury. (Tel. Banbury 3291).

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector: C. R. PALING, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors: S. J. EASTBURY, A.R.S.H., G. Ross, M.S.I.A.

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Public Health Inspector: J. D. MITCHELL, A.R.S.H. (also Surveyor), Borough Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, Chipping Norton. (Tel. Chipping Norton 341).

Additional Public Health Inspector: R. F. COWLIN, A.R.S.H.

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Public Health Inspector: M. E. SAWYER, A.R.S.H., Council Offices, 6 Park Street, Woodstock (also Surveyor). (Tel. Woodstock 216).

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: W. HETHERINGTON, M.R.S.H., Council Offices, Church Green, Witney. (Tel. Witney 594).

Additional Public Health Inspector: J. C. BUCKINGHAM, A.R.S.H.

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: D. C. THOMPSON, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H. (also Surveyor), Bodicote House, Banbury. (Tel. Banbury 3268/9.)

Additional Public Health Inspector: C. A. WHITTLE, A.R.S.H.

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: R. V. JOSHUA, A.R.S.H. (also Surveyor), Greystones, Burford Road, Chipping Norton. (Tel. Chipping Norton 238 and 239).

Additional Public Health Inspector: G. L. FIELD, A.R.S.H.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: W. T. STONE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Council Offices, The Hill, Witney. (Tel. Witney 633).

Additional Public Health Inspectors: D. GWYN WATKINS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., K. CALCUTT, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.



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ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1962

NORTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

To the Mayors, Chairmen and Councillors of the Constituent Authorities

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for the North Oxfordshire Combined Districts for 1962, which has been compiled in accordance with the requirements of Circular 1/63 of the Ministry of Health.

The Annual Report for the Borough of Banbury is published separately, although some of the statistics are included in this part of the report for purposes of comparison.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are the Vital Statistics for the various local authorities in the Combined Districts for 1962.

Birth Rates (Corrected)

Banbury M.B.	19.7	Banbury R.D.	18.5
Chipping Norton M.B.	13.5	Chipping Norton R.D.	19.7
Witney, U.D.	16.1	Witney, R.D.	20.2
Woodstock, M.B.	19.3		
England and Wales	18.0		

Death Rates (Corrected)

Banbury, M.B.	10.8	Banbury, R.D.	10.9
Chipping Norton, M.B.	8.7	Chipping Norton, R.D.	11.7
Witney, U.D.	8.5	Witney, R.D.	11.2
Woodstock, M.B.	10.0		
England and Wales	11.9		

These figures are the corrected Birth Rates and Death Rates. This means that allowance is made for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in the various districts. Factors are provided by the Registrar-General which allow for this.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The following were the chief causes of death during the year.

Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	..	1
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	..	21
Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	..	40
Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	..	16
Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	..	10
Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	99
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	175
Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..	..	199
Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	17
Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	103
Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..	35
Influenza	..	..	..	..	6
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	65
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	38
Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	8
All other accidents	..	..	..	..	30
Suicide	..	..	..	..	6

The chief causes of death were:

Heart Disease	..	..	302
Cerebral Vascular Disease	..	..	199
Cancer	..	..	165
Other Circulatory Diseases	..	..	35
Motor Accidents	..	..	8
Other Accidents	..	..	30
Pneumonia	..	..	65
Bronchitis	..	..	38

The highest number of deaths is from Heart Disease (302)—this includes 199 deaths from Coronary Thrombosis. Cerebral Vascular Disease—i.e. Cerebral Haemorrhage and Cerebral Thrombosis (175). Cancer caused 165 deaths—the following were the sites of the disease—Stomach 21, Lung 40, Breast 16, Uterus 10, Other Sites 99. The number of deaths from Cancer of the Lung increased from 37 in 1961 to 40 in 1962.

The Infant Mortality Rates for each local authority are as follows:

Banbury, M.B.	11.6 (5)	Banbury, R.D.	21.8 (6)
Chipping Norton, M.B.	36.1 (3)	Chipping Norton, R.D.	43.3 (13)
Witney, U.D.	Nil	Witney, R. D.	16.0 (8)
Woodstock, M. B.	Nil		
England and Wales	20.7		

Attention is drawn by the Ministry of Health to the fact that excessive importance is sometimes attached to rates of infant mortality based on very small numbers, e.g. less than 10 deaths; it is suggested

that in such cases the actual numbers of deaths should be shown—accordingly the number of deaths is given in brackets after each rate. It should be noted therefore that comparisons with other areas or earlier years may have little statistical significance.

The following conditions were the cause of the infant deaths:

Prematurity	13
Pneumonia	2
Asphyxia	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1
Meningitis	1
Hydrocephalus	1
Bronchitis	2
Atalectasis	2
Pulmonary Haemorrhage	1
Meningocele	1
Suprarenal Tumour	1
Accident	1
Imperforate Anus	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1

CANCER OF THE LUNG

During 1962 there were 40 deaths from Cancer of the Lung as compared with 37 in 1961 and 26 in 1960. The deaths were distributed in the various districts as follows:—

Banbury M.B. ..	8 (12)	Banbury R.D. ..	9 (7)
Chipping Norton M.B.	Nil. (Nil)	Chipping Norton R.D.	7 (10)
Woodstock M.B. ..	Nil (1)	Witney R.D. ..	13 (5)
Witney U.D. ..	3 (2)		

The figures in brackets indicate the number of deaths in 1961. The death rate from Cancer of the Lung has been steadily rising over the past 30 years. There were 520 deaths in the country as a whole in 1920; in 1962 the figure was 26,383. During that period the consumption of tobacco in the form of cigarettes increased three times.

Among the measures suggested to reduce cigarette smoking are:—

1. Control of smoking in places of entertainment.
2. Publicity by the Ministry of Health. This is now being done by the issue of posters etc. to Local Authorities, as well as films and exhibitions. A film will be shown in Banbury in September, 1963.

3. Local Health authorities to be required by the Ministry to prepare a scheme under National Health Service Act 1946, sec. 28.
4. Banning of slot machines for sale of cigarettes and adequate steps to prevent the sale of tobacco to children under 16.
5. Efforts by Local Education Authorities to restrict smoking in school children. This is being done by the Oxfordshire Education Committee.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are the total numbers of notifications recorded in the district for 1962.

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	5
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	2
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	132
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	6
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	0
Dysentery (Sonne)	..	..	..	..	..	4
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	2
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	1

SCARLET FEVER

Only 5 cases occurred over the whole area during the year. This is probably a record low figure. The cases which occurred were very mild and one case was admitted to hospital. It is doubtful whether notification serves any useful purpose at present in view of the present mild type of the disease and the fact that streptococcal tonsilitis which is equally infectious is not notifiable. When bacteriological investigation is made it invariably happens that in a large family the majority of the members are infected either as carriers or as mild cases.

DIPHTHERIA

There have been no cases of Diphtheria in the area since 1946. For children under 5 at the Clinics the Triple Vaccine containing immunising agents for Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is now used. During the year 3188 children received primary inoculations for Diphtheria in the County. A further dose is given on entering school at 5 years of age.

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases occurred during the year. Immunisation continued and there has been a good response 82 per cent of the population under the

age of 19 has now been immunised. The oral vaccine (Sabin type) has now been introduced and is being used extensively in the Clinics. It is a more efficient immunising agent and acts in a shorter time than the Salk Vaccine formerly used.

FOOD POISONING

One case of infection by Food Poisoning organisms occurred during the year (in Banbury R.D.C.). The usual routine inspections of food premises was carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year and a great deal of valuable preventive work has been done in this way.

TUBERCULOSIS

12 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 4 non-pulmonary cases were notified during the year. One death occurred.

B.C.G. Vaccination is now available through the School Health Service for children between 13 and 14 years of age. The scheme has recently been extended to include pupils of 14 years and upwards, who are still at school and students attending universities, training colleges for teachers and technical colleges.

Mass Radiography campaigns are held throughout the greater part of the area. Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order 1957 all milk sold in the area by retail for human consumption must be under the designation "Pasteurised" "Sterilised" or "Tuberculin-tested".

WATER SUPPLY

(i) *Quality and Quantity*

Speaking generally it may be said that in those parts of the area which are served by piped supplies the water has been sufficient in quantity and satisfactory in quality.

In the Banbury Rural District the whole of the area is now supplied by the Borough of Banbury. The greater part of the Witney Rural District is supplied by the Urban District scheme.

In the Chipping Norton Rural District the position with regard to water supply is most unsatisfactory. Many local supplies are polluted and several villages are short of water during periods of drought, although in 1961 no actual carting of water was necessary.

(ii) *Bacteriological Examination*

Where information is given regarding the bacteriological examination of water supplies the classification suggested by the Ministry has been adopted as follows:

						<i>Presumptive Coliform Count per 100 ml.</i>
Class 1	Highly satisfactory	..	..	..	..	Less than 1
Class 2	Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	1-2
Class 3	Suspicious	..	..	..	..	3-10
Class 4	Definitely polluted	..	..	..	..	Greater than 10

The presence of B. Coli immediately places a supply in Class 4.

Practically all of the public supplies examined during the year have been Class 1. No serious pollution occurred during the year; the majority of supplies on Class 4 were from private wells in the villages. Details are given elsewhere in the report under individual local authorities.

(iii) *Plumbo-Solvency*

There are no plumbo-solvent waters in the area, as practically all are hard waters.

(iv) *Contamination*

No carting of water was necessary during the year because of contamination. Individual wells found to be polluted have been closed when necessary.

(v) *Connections to Mains*

In the Urban Districts and Boroughs the vast majority of the houses are connected to the mains. With regard to the Rural Districts the position varies a good deal. In the Banbury R.D.C. the whole of the area has mains water available; In Chipping Norton R.D.C. 60 per cent of the district has mains water; in the case of the Witney R.D.C. the figure is probably about 70 per cent.

At the present time work is about to start in the scheme to supply the Chipping Norton Rural District from Oxford City Waterworks. It is anticipated that the work will take 2 to 3 years.

FLUORIDATION.

The question of Fluoridation of public water supplies has been under discussion by many of the Local Authorities during the year. Briefly the position is that the addition of one part per million of Sodium Fluoride to a water supply halves the incidence of dental caries in children. This being done in many countries throughout the world. It has been approved in principle by many responsible bodies—e.g. the

British Medical Association, British Dental Association, Society of Medical Officers of Health, Royal Society of Health, County Councils Association, Association of Municipal Corporations and many others.

So far in the Combined Districts only Witney Rural District have approved of the Fluoridation, the other authorities still have the subject under discussion.

HOUSING

As a result of a survey undertaken throughout the area several years ago, all houses having a rateable value of under £20 were inspected and placed in one of the following categories:—

Class 1. Houses fit in all respects.

Class 2. Houses requiring minor repairs.

Class 3. Houses with major defects, but capable of being made fit at a reasonable cost.

Class 4. Houses incapable of being made fit at a reasonable cost.

It is only houses in this latter category which require to be represented to the Local Authority under Housing Act 1957 Sec. 157. Speaking generally there are three courses open to the Local Authority, if they decide to accept the representation,—either to make a Demolition Order or a Closing Order (if the house cannot be demolished without detriment to the adjoining buildings) or to accept an undertaking from the owner not to let the house for further habitation until it has been made fit to the satisfaction of the Council. In the rural districts all the houses have been dealt with by this method.

In the Chipping Norton Rural District all the houses in Class 4 have been represented to the Local Authority under the Housing Act 1957.

The following are the numbers of houses in Class 4 in each district at the end of 1962.

Chipping Norton M.B.	..	28
Witney U.D.	.. ..	33
Woodstock M.B.	.. ..	5
Banbury R.D.	.. ..	264
Chipping Norton R.D.	..	Nil
Witney R.D.	.. ..	266

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are two public swimming baths in the Borough of Banbury. One is owned by the Corporation and the other is privately owned. Both have adequate filtration and chlorination and bacteriological examinations have been satisfactory. In both cases the water is from the public supply.

There is also a public swimming pool in the Witney Rural District. The water comes from a deep bore and the pool is emptied and cleansed twice weekly. There is an algae inhibitor added to the water, but there is no filtration or chlorination.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948-1951

No action for compulsory removal under these Acts was necessary during the year.

NEW LEGISLATION

The following Acts relating to Public Health were passed in 1962.

National Assistance 1948 Amendment Act.

Health Visiting and Social Training Act.

STAFF.

During the year Mr. I. F. J. King, Additional Public Health Inspector left the service of Banbury Corporation to take an appointment in the City of Oxford and was succeeded by Mr. G. Ross of Aberdeen. Mr. B. Stephenson, Additional Public Health Inspector, Witney U.D.C., resigned and was succeeded by Mr. J. C. Buckingham.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the North Oxfordshire Joint Committee and in fact all the members of the local authorities in the Combined Districts for their co-operation during the year. I am specially indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspectors and their staffs who have helped to provide a great deal of information for this report. In several cases the Chief Public Health Inspectors have issued separate Annual Reports and although they contain a great deal of valuable and interesting information it is regretted that for reasons of economy it is not possible to include them in this report.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. CAMPBELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,380
Population (R.G.'s estimate)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,200
Number of inhabited houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,296
Number of commercial premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	299
Number of industrial premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	£130,722
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	£520

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
Total	83	42	41
Legitimate	79	39	40
Illegitimate	4	3	1
Birth Rate per 1000	19.7		
Illegitimate Birth Rate	7.6 per cent		
Corrected Birth Rate	13.5		
England and Wales	18.0		
Still births per 1000	46 per 1000		
	(3 stillbirths)		
England and Wales	18.0 per 1000		

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
No. of deaths	50	24	26
Deaths per 1000	11.9		
Corrected Death Rate	8.5		
England and Wales	11.9		

<i>Causes of Death</i>						Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	..	—	—
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	..	—	—
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	..	—	1
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	..	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	6	4
15.	Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	—	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	1	4
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..	..	6	2
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	—	2
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	2	6
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..	—	—
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1	3
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	7	—
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	—	—
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	1	4
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	—	—
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	—	—
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	—	—
Total—All Causes						24	26

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year	..	..	..	3
No. of deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	..	..	..	2
No. of deaths of Infants under 1 week	..	..	..	2
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births Total	..	..	..	36.1
Legitimate	..	..	..	38
Illegitimate	..	..	..	0
England and Wales	..	..	..	20 7

Causes:

Prematurity	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1
Pulmonary Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	1

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford. The following specimens were examined.

Faeces --No. examined	..	..	..	..	..	24
Throat Swabs	..	..	..	..	..	70
Positive for Streptococcus Haemolyticus	..	..	..	..	..	22
Other Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	14

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(1) *Water Supply.* The area of supply includes the Borough, Parish of Over Norton and parts of Parishes of Enstone and Chadlington, consisting of an estimated 4,880 acra and 5,000 population.

The supply was maintained during the year from the existing main sources at Old Chalford, together with a supplementary (previously abandoned) supply at the Glyme Farm during the drought conditions experienced in September.

The average total yield from all sources has shown a considerable reduction over previous years, but this has been partially offset by extensive waste detection with consequent reduction in recorded consumption figures; continuous waste detection is being carried out.

In order to safeguard future supplies to the area the Borough Council

have agreed to participate in the North West Oxfordshire Regional Scheme, which is at present in preparation.

Thirty-five samples of treated water were taken during the year, and found satisfactory.

Eight samples of raw spring water were taken, five of which were found to be satisfactory, the remaining three samples from Spring No. 5 showed slight contamination, but following discussions with the owners of the suspected source of pollution all necessary works are being carried out.

Number of new main connections, 7.

One new 6 inch industrial main was installed.

(2) *Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.* The modification scheme to provide secondary filtration at the Disposal Works received Ministry approval during the year and it is expected that work will commence early in 1963.

The 6 inch foul sewer in London Road was extended at an approximate cost of £4,000 to provide adequate drainage facilities for present and future industrial premises in that area.

(3) *Public Cleansing.* A regular weekly collection of both domestic and trade refuse has been maintained throughout the year.

Regular street scavenging has been obtained, the Council having purchased a tractor mounted sweeper collector to give a more adequate service throughout the district.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Houses erected by L.A.	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Houses erected privately	..	..	..	..	..	5
<i>Slum Clearance—</i>						
Houses demolished	..	..	..	..	..	6
Houses closed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Undertakings not to re-let	..	..	..	..	..	2
<i>Other Housing—</i>						
Standard Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	11
Discretionary Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	12
Conversion of two cottages	..	..	..	..	..	1
Caravan Licences	..	..	..	..	..	7

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

(1) *Food Premises.* Regular inspection of food premises were carried out during the year; contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act were noted and the appropriate action taken where necessary.

The following number of inspections were carried out:—

Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
General Food Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Fish Shops (Wet)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fish Shops (Fried)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Slaughterhouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	215
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Ice Cream Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Number of premises registered (F. & D. Act Sec. 16)	..	..	..	..	..	..	29

Canned and other food surrendered during the year consisted of the following:—

	<i>Article</i>						<i>Total Weight.</i>
Vegetables	99 lbs.
Fruit	151 lbs.
Evaporated Milk	28 pts.
Fish..	10 lbs.
Meat Products	181 lbs.
Others	52 lbs.

All the above named food was disposed of on the Council’s refuse tip.

(2) *Meat Inspection.*

Number of Slaughterhouse licences	..	..	..	1
Number of Slaughterman’s licences	..	..	..	9

A considerable amount of time has been spent at the one slaughterhouse in the district and it is noted that all carcasses receive inspection.

The details of inspections and condemnations are as follows:—

Carcases and offal inspected and surrendered in whole or part.

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (known) ..	305	Nil	3	941	553	1802
Number inspected ..	305	Nil	3	941	553	1802
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcases	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Part or organ	64	Nil	Nil	146	75	285
% of whole	21%	Nil	Nil	15.5%	13.5%	15.8%
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
Whole carcases	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1
Part or organ	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	12	12
% of whole	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.4%	0.7%
<i>C. Bovis</i>						
Whole carcases	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6
Part or organ	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10
% of whole	5.2%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.8%

Total weight of meat condemned during year—
13 cwts. 2 qrs. 6 lbs.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

<i>Disease</i>	No. of cases Notified	No. Admit- ted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Measles	70	0	0
Erysepelas	1	0	0

As seen from the above table apart from Measles, there has been a very low incidence of infectious disease in the Borough during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 2 new cases of tuberculosis during 1962 and no deaths. (One Pulmonary and one non-Pulmonary).

SECTION G

FACTORIES ACT 1961

(1) <i>Inspections</i>	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories in which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply	7	4	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies	34	18	4	—
2. Other Premises	3	4	—	—
Total	44	26	4	—

(2) <i>Defects found</i>	Found	Remedied	Reported by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—
Sec. 2. Overcrowding			
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—
Sec. 6. Ineffective Drainage of floors	—	—	—
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences			
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective..	2	2	1
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act ..	—	—	—
	—	—	—
Total	4	4	1

No. of Outworkers Nil

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	..	..	..	..	..	1306
Population:						
Census 1961	..	..	..	..	..	9217
Mean Population, 1962 (R.G.'s estimate)					..	9320
Number of Inhabited Houses..			..	..	..	2858
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	£361684
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..		..	..	..	£1460

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is blanket-making; there are four factories. The other industries are glove-making, machine tool works, military head gear factory, a laundry and a brewery. There are a large number of out-workers, mainly employed in gloving and the making of soft toys. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed either at the B.M.C. Car factory or Pressed Steel Company in Oxford.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

			Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate per 1000
Legitimate	..	..	157	96	61	17.4
Illegitimate	..	..	6	2	4	
			—	—	—	
Total	..	..	163	98	65	
(Corrected Birth Rate 16.1)						
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	18.0
Still births—Rate per 1000 births—6.3 (1 still birth)						
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	18.1
Illegitimate Birth Rate		..	..	..		6.8 per cent

DEATH RATE

			Total	Male	Female	Death Rate per 1000
Deaths	..	..	78	39	39	8.3
(Corrected Death Rate 10.4)						
England and Wales		..	..	..	..	11.9

<i>Causes of Death</i>						Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	..	1	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	..	1	5
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	..	2	1
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	..	—	2
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	..	—	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	2	3
15.	Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	—	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	—	1
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	6	5
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..	..	9	1
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	—	—
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	4	6
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..	—	—
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	2	2
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	3	—
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	—	1
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	7	8
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	—	—
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	1	1
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	1	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	—	—
Total—All causes						39	39

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	3
Deaths under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	3
Infant Mortality—per 1000 Births			..	..	..	18.4
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	19.1
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	20.7
Causes of Death:						
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pulmonary Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	1

MATERNAL DEATH RATE
Nil

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Examinations. These are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

No. of Swabs examined	..	..	..	..	..	35
Faeces	..	..	..	..	..	8
Other Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	11

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The present supply is from the River Windrush at a point situated just below Worsham Mill in the parish of Asthall, about 4 miles from Witney. The water flows into a raw water storage tank with a capacity of 15 hours' supply where clarification and coagulation by Aluminium Sulphate takes place; from this point the clarified water gavigates to three filter beds (each 150 sq. feet) and passes to the chlorinating plant after which it is dechlorinated by

ammonia treatment. It is pumped to a covered service reservoir situated at Whitehall—at a height of 402 feet—which has a capacity for 3 days' storage; from the reservoir it gravitates to the town in 12-in. mains.

Water Examination: 3 specimens from the public supply were examined during the year. All were satisfactory.

Sewage Disposal. The scheme for the conversion of dry closets has now been virtually completed. Only the houses remain with this form of sanitation and these are scheduled for demolition.

SECTION D

HOUSING

The survey carried out in 1953/54 of the small houses in the district indicated that there were, at that time, some 87 houses in such a state that demolition was considered to be the only suitable proposal for them. By the end of 1962, 75 of these houses had been satisfactorily dealt with together with a further 52 houses that were not on the original list. In addition to the 12 original houses outstanding there are a further 11 subsequent additions awaiting attention, but it is expected that most, if not all, of these properties will have been dealt with during 1963. It will be appreciated that of the 127 houses dealt with a considerable number have been the subject of informal discussions with owners, and many have been completely renovated without further reference. Demolition has only been resorted to in 35 cases of which 26 were in one block, already in the ownership of the Council.

There has been a steady fall in caravan numbers and there are only 35 on licensed sites, compared with 49 in 1961 and 75 in 1960. This fall has been due not to the lack of demand but to the lack of availability of suitable sites.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

The slaughterhouse, although of fairly new construction, being built during 1958, was extensively re-designed and extended during the latter part of 1962 to provide some suitable storage facilities for carcasses away from that part of the building used for slaughtering. The building operations naturally had an effect on the throughput with the result that the figures for this year must be considered to be somewhat artificially reduced.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE STATISTICS

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed and inspected ..	3572	185	14434	10711
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ..	6	9	25	12
Carcasses in which some part or organ was condemned	695	6	106	477
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	19.5	8.6	0.9	4.2
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	25	—	—	203
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.7	—	—	1.9
<i>Cysticercosis</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	17	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	12	—	—	—
Generalized and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—

Food Premises. There has been a steady improvement in the standard of hygiene in food premises during the year. 236 visits to food premises have been made and 5 informal notices have been served. The following are the details required by the Ministry:

No. of food premises in area	112
No. of food premises registered under Food and	
Drugs Act 1955, Sec. 16	34
Meat Products	7
Ice Cream	27
No. of inspections of food premises	236

The following are the types of business:

Bakers	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Caterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Public-houses		..	..	..	..	..	35
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Fishmongers and Fried Fish				..	..	..	8
Sweet shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Grocers and General Stores				..	..	..	20
Greengrocers		..	..	..	..	..	5
Meat Products Manufacturer				..	..	..	2

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

No cases of infectious disease have been reported during the year. There was one case of Food Poisoning.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

(1) <i>Inspections</i>	No. on Register	Inspec. tions	No. of Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply	3		—	—
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies	54	12	3	—
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies	2	2	—	—
Totals	59	14	3	—

	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
(2) <i>Defects found</i>				
Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness ..	—	—	—	—
Sec. 2. Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Sec. 6. Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences				
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	2
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
Other offences against the Act ..	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	5	0	2

No. of Outworkers	104
Wearing apparell	99
Stuffed toys	5

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	157
Population:	
Census, 1961	1808
Mean Population, 1962 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	1820
Number of Inhabited Houses.. .. .	515
Rateable Value	£54463
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£210

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is glove-making; there are two glove factories. The town is in the centre of a large agricultural district.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate per 1000
Legitimate	32	13	19	19.3
Illegitimate	3	1	2	
Totals	35	14	21	
Corrected Birth Rate				19.3
England and Wales				18.0

Illegitimate Birth Rate 8.5 per cent.
Stillbirths. Rate per 1000 births:—22. (No. of Stillbirths 1)
England and Wales 18.1.

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	Death Rate per 1000
Deaths	48	20	28	
Death Rate per 1000				26.4
Corrected Death Rate				10.0
England and Wales				11.3

Of 48 deaths attributed to the Borough 32 occurred in patients at Hensington House.

<i>Causes of death</i>					Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	—	—
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	—	—
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	—	—
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	—	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	1	1
15.	Leukaemia	..	..	..	—	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	9	10
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..	2	4
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	—	2
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	—	3
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	2	1
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	—	1
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	—	1
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	—	—
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	1	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	—	—
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	—	—
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	4	3
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	—	1
Total—All Causes					20	28

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year	..	..	0
No. of deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	..	..	0
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births	Total	..	0
	Legitimate	..	0
	Illegitimate	..	0
England and Wales	..	..	20.7

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford. The following specimens were examined.

Faeces—No. examined	..	..	..	..	22
Throat Swabs	..	..	..	..	28
Other Examinations..	..	..	..	..	14

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The Borough is supplied from the Oxford City Water works at Swinford. The adjoining parishes of Bladon, Hensington Without and Wooton have the same supply.

Drainage and Sewerage. The outfall works are designed to deal with a dry weather flow of 59,000 gallons per day, and are situated close to the River Glyme. The purification works consist of detritus chambers, redimentation tanks, percolating filters and a humus tank the effluent being discharged into the River Glyme. It is necessary to pump the entire flow to the outfall works.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Council Houses. 115 houses have been completed in the post-war building programme. There are 10 bungalows and 15 flats for elderly people. Owing to lack of suitable sites in the Borough a number of houses have been built in the parish of Hensington Without in the Chipping Norton Rural District.

Unfit Houses. Three Clearance Areas have been represented, and cleared. One site has been re-developed and a second site is in the

process of re-development. Planning application has been made in respect of a third site.

17 Closing Orders have been made, but in the majority of cases they have been rescinded after the necessary improvements have been made to comply with the bye-laws.

A further 3 houses require to be dealt with as individually unfit houses. The Council have approved 64 Discretionary Improvement Grants and 15 Standard Grants.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. Meat sold in the Borough is inspected at the Slaughterhouse at Witney, by Mr. W. Hetherington, Public Health Inspector, Witney U.D.C.

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Food Premises. The following are the details required by the Ministry:

Number of Food Premises in Area	..	..	..	40
Number of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1955, Sec. 16 (Ice Cream)	..	..	14	

The following are types of business of the food premises in the area:

Hotels and Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	4
Public Houses and Bars	..	..	..	..	..	8
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	3
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	9
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	3
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bakers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fried Fish	..	..	..	..	..	1
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	4
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	4
No. of Inspections to Food Premises	..	..	..	20		

There have been no notifications during the year.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 —	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(1) <i>Inspections</i>				No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1.	No. to which Secs. 1-4 and						
	Sec. 6 apply			9	4	—	—
2.	No. to which Sec. 7 applies ..			10	2	—	—
3.	Other Premises			—	—	—	—
Totals				19	6	0	—
(2) <i>Defects Found</i>				Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Sec. 1.	Want of Cleanliness ..			—	—		—
Sec. 2.	Overcrowding			—	—		—
Sec. 3.	Unreasonable temperature			—	—		—
Sec. 4.	Inadequate ventilation..			—	—		—
Sec. 6.	Ineffective Drainage of floors			—	—		—
Sec. 7.	Sanitary conveniences ..			—	—		—
	(a) Insufficient			—	—		—
	(b) Unsuitable or defective			—	—		—
	(c) Not separate for sexes			—	—		—
Totals				Nil	Nil		Nil
No. of outworkers					14		

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Alkerton	East Adderbury	Shenington
Barford St. John and St. Michael	Epwell	Shutford
Bloxham	Hanwell	Sibford Ferris
Bodicote	Hook Norton	Sibford Gower
Bourton	Horley	South Newington
Broughton	Horton	Steeple Aston
Claydon with Clattercote	Middle Aston	Swalcliffe
Cropredy	Milcombe	Tadmarton
Deddington	Milton	Wardington
Drayton	Mollington	West Adderbury
Duns Tew	North Aston	Wiggington
	North Newington	Wroxton
	Prescote	

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	60118
Population:	
Census, 1961	14947
Mean Population, 1961 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	15750
Number of Inhabited Houses.. .. .	5099
Rateable Value	£402,199
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1537

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The district is mainly agricultural. There is, however, extensive ironstone quarrying in the parishes of Horley, Hornton, Wroxton and to a lesser extent at Hook Norton. There are several factories in the district including a grass meal factory at Adderbury, a carpet factory at Bloxham and a portable concrete works at Adderbury. There is also a brewery at Hook Norton.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

			Male	Female
No. of Births (Legitimate) ..	236		124	112
No. of Births (Illegitimate) ..	22		16	6
Totals	258		140	118

Birth Rate per 1000 .. 16.4 (corrected Birth Rate 18.5)
 England and Wales .. 18.0
 Still births—per 1000 births 25.0 (6 Still Births)
 Illegitimate Birth Rate: 8.5 per cent.

DEATH RATE				Male	Female
No. of Deaths	..	..	Total		
No. of Deaths	..	..	194	95	99
Death Rate per 1000	..	..	12.3		
Corrected Death Rate	..	..	10.9		
England and Wales	..	..	11.9		

<i>Causes of Death</i>				<i>Male Female</i>	
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	1 —
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	— —
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	— —
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	— —
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	— —
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	— —
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	— —
8.	Measles	...	...	...	— —
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	— —
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	...	...	...	2 1
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	8 1
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	...	...	...	— 5
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	...	...	...	— 2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	...	9 10
15.	Leukaemia	...	...	...	— —
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	— 1
17.	Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	...	...	...	13 13
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	...	...	...	18 18
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	2 1
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	12 14
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	4 9
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	— 2
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	7 5
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	5 2
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System...	...	...	...	1 —
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	1 —
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	1 —
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis...	...	...	...	1 —
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	2 —
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	...	...	...	— —
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	— 2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	8 7
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents...	...	...	...	— —
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	1 3
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	— —
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	— —
Total—All Causes				...	95 99

MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	..	6
No. of deaths under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	4
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births	..	..	..	..	21.8
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	25.4
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	Nil
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	20.7
Causes of Death:					
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	2
Atalectasis	..	..	..	..	1
Meningocele	..	..	..	..	1
Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Deformities	..	..	..	..	1

SECTION B

LABORATORY WORK

No. of Swabs examined	..	..	..	..	1
Faeces	..	..	..	..	1
Blood	..	..	..	..	1

Many examinations have been carried out at the Horton Hospital, Banbury, but details are not available.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The whole of the R.D.C. area is now supplied from the Borough of Banbury—i.e. from the River Cherwell at Grimsbury and the Sor Brook at Bodicote. It is treated by means of chemical settling, filtration and chlorination. The supply has been satisfactory and sufficient. Chemical and bacteriological examination has been satisfactory.

Water Analysis. 27 specimens were examined bacteriologically with results as follows:

Class 1	4
Class 2	1
Class 3	0
Class 4	22

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

At present there are public sewers with sewage disposal works in the following parishes:

East and West Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote, Steeple Aston, Wardington, Deddington, Great Bourton, Little Bourton, Milcombe, Sibford Ferris, Sibford Gower and Cropredy.

The following is an outline of the position in each parish:

Adderbury. A scheme to provide a new disposal works is in course of preparation.

Alkerton. No sewers.

Aston, Middle. No sewers. All the properties drain to private septic tanks.

Aston, North. No sewers. All properties drain to private septic tanks.

Aston, Steeple. Southern portion sewered, requires extension at a later date.

Barfords. No sewers.

Bloxham. Sewered.

Bodicote. Sewered. A considerable amount of surface water is also allowed into sewers making purification difficult at times.

Bourtons. Partly sewered to irrigation areas. Will need modernizing in the near future.

Broughton. No sewers. A scheme is in course of preparation.

Claydon with Cattercote. No sewers.

Cropredy. Sewered.

Clifton. No sewers.

Deddington. Sewered, but as with Bodicote, the disposal work have to deal with storm water. A scheme has received Ministry approval.

Drayton. No sewers. A scheme is in course of preparation.

Duns Tew. No sewers.

Ewpell. No sewers.

Hempton. No sewers.

Hook Norton. Small part of village sewered to unsatisfactory septic tanks. This village constitutes a major problem from the point of the provision of services. A scheme is in course of preparation.

Horley. Sewered.

Hornton. Sewered.

Milcombe. Sewered.

Milton. No sewers.

Mollington. No sewers.

Newington, North. No sewers.

Newington, South. No sewers. A scheme is in course of preparation.

Shenington. No sewers. It is recommended that a scheme be prepared (to include Alkerton) as soon as circumstances permit.

Shutford. No sewers.

Sibfords. Sewered.

Swalcliffe. No sewers.

Tadmarton. No sewers.

Wardington. More or less completely sewered but system needs modernizing.

Wiggington. No sewers.

Wroxton. No sewers. A scheme is in course of preparation.

SECTION D

HOUSING

As a result of the survey of the houses in the district the classification is now as follows:—

Grade 1	1200
Grade 2	497
Grade 3	878
Grade 4	204
Total	2839

No. of houses re-conditioned	..	..	..	..	12
No. of improvement grants	..	..	..	..	39
No. of Demolition Orders	..	..	..	..	0
No. of Closing Orders	..	..	..	..	11
No. of Undertakings not to let	..	..	..	..	1
No. of houses made fit	..	..	..	..	12
No. of houses demolished	..	..	..	..	4

At the end of the year approximately 225 houses remained to be dealt with—mainly in the parishes of Hook Norton, Cropredy, Great and Little Bourton, Wiggington, Barford and Shutford. There is no doubt that this number will be considerably reduced as a result of improvement grants.

26 Official Representations under Housing Act 1957 were made during the year.

NEW HOUSES

(a) Total number of New Houses built during the year—

1. By Local Authority	..	..	..	..	34
2. By other Local Authorities	..	..	..	..	0
3. By other bodies or persons	..	..	..	..	136

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection. Slaughtering for the area is carried out at the Borough Slaughterhouse, Swan Close Road, Banbury, and the meat is inspected by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of Banbury and his staff. Details are given in the Annual Report for the Borough of Banbury.

No slaughterhouse licences have been granted in the Rural District.

Foods and Drugs Act, 1955, Sec. 15. Byelaws under this section have been adopted by the Council. Visits to food premises are carried out by the Public Health Inspector to ensure that they are complied with.

1.	No. of food premises in area..	..	..	..	..	76
	Butchers (with Co-op. dept. in larger villages)	..	..			9
	Grocers	..	..	..	..	39
	General Village Stores	..	..	..	..	20
	Bakers	..	..	..	..	6
	Cafes, etc.	..	..	..	..	2
2.	Under Section 16. Food and Drugs Act, 1955.				Total	39
	For sale of pre-packed ice cream	..	..	..	..	47
3.	Inspections and visits made to food premises including those registered during the year	..	..	..	..	71

There was no special reason to examine stocks of food consignments during the year and the type and quantity of food which was voluntarily surrendered and examined is given below.

7 lbs. jam.	49 lbs. tinned herrings.
35 lbs. tinned tomatoes.	Approx. 851 lbs. of mixed vegs.
4 lbs. chopped ham.	

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

	No. of Cases	Removed to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Measles	3	0	0
Food Poisoning	1	0	0

There were few notifications during the year—3 cases of Measles and one case of infection due to a food poisoning organism in a child age 3 months.

TUBERCULOSIS								
Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Female	Pulmonary Male	Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Female
— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACT 1961

(1) <i>Inspection of Factories</i>	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply ..	44	22	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies	9	7	—	—
3. Other Premises	—	—	—	—
Totals	53	29	—	—

(2) <i>Defects found</i>	Number of Defects Found Remedied	
Want of Cleanliness	0	0
Want of Ventilation	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—
Other Nuisances	1	1
Sanitary Accommodation:		
Insufficient	1	1
Unsuitable or defective	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—
	1	1

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES		
Ascot-u-Wychwood	Great Tew	Salford
Blenheim Park	Hensington Without	Sarsden
Bruern	Heythrop	Sandford St. Martin
Chadlington	Idbury	Shipton-u-Wychwood
Charlbury	Kiddington with	Shorthampton or Chilson
Chastleton	Asterleigh	Spelsbury
Churchill	Kingham	Steeple Barton
Combe	Leafield	Stonesfield
Cornwell	Little Tew	Swerford
Enstone	Lyneham	Tackley
Fawler	Milton-u-Wychwood	Westcot Barton
Fifield	Over Norton	Wootton
Finstock	Rollright	Worton
Glympton	Rousham	Wychwood

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	..	..	..	..	..	87838
Population:						
Census, 1962	..	..	..	..	..	15853
Mean Population, 1962 (R.G.'s estimate)					..	16230
Number of Inhabited Houses..			..	..	..	5238
Rateable Value..	..	..	..	..	..	£389750
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..		..	..	..	£1466

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The rural district is purely agricultural with a small number of glove factories, a flour mill (at Shipton-under-Wychwood), an agricultural engineering works (at Kingham) and a saw mill.

BIRTH RATE					
			<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
No. of Births	..	..	302	142	160
Legitimate	..	..	287	136	151
Illegitimate	..	..	15	6	9
Birth Rate per 1000	..	..	18.6 (corrected Birth Rate		
England and Wales	..	..	18		19.7)
Still Births—Rate per 1000 (5)			16		
England and Wales	..	..	18.1		
Illegitimate Birth Rate		..	5 per cent.		

DEATH RATE						
				<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
No. of Deaths	..	..	..	189	101	88
Death Rate per 1000	..	..	..	11.7		
Corrected Death Rate	..	..	..	11.0		
England and Wales	..	..	..	11.9		

<i>Causes of death</i>					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease..	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	5	1
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	7	—
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	—	3
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	—	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	7	4
15.	Leukaemia	..	..	..	—	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	—	1
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	20	19
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..	21	24
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	2	3
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	7	11
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	1	1
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	—	1
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	6	3
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	8	3
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	2	1
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	—	—
29.	Hypertension of prostate	..	..	..	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	1	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	9	5
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	2	—
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	3	2
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	3	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	—	—
Total—All causes				..	101	88

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of Deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	..	13
No. of Deaths under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	9
Total Infant Mortality..	..	..	..	..	43.3
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	14.0
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	0
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	20.7

Causes of Death

Prematurity	..	..	..	..	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	2
Congenital Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	2
Pulmonary Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	1
Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	2
Tumour of Suprarenal Gland	..	..	..	..	1

SECTION B

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

No. of Swabs examined	..	..	..	..	6
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	..	..	..	..	2
Faeces	..	..	..	..	4
Other Examinations	..	..	..	..	4

SECTION C

WATER SUPPLY

The rise in consumption, both domestic and agricultural, continues and in some parishes where formerly the supplies were adequate, there is not now sufficient for modern demands.

Some progress has been made during the past few years but there are still many villages with supplies which are insufficient or impure. As there seem to be no suitable sources of supply in the majority of cases, the only solution appears to be an area scheme.

(1) During the year progress has been made with the area water scheme and approval to proceed with Phase I has been obtained from the Ministry. The section which includes the 24 inch trunk main will going out to tender in the immediate future with further contracts for the reservoirs and distribution mains to follow.

In the meantime conditions in the rural districts have been getting gradually worse as far as water supply is concerned and it has now become an urgent necessity that steps should be taken to secure an adequate water supply for the area, especially as a considerable amount of private building is due to be carried out.

The following is an outline in each parish.

Ascot-under-Wychwood. The main part of the village has a piped supply from a spring near the Rectory. The quality is satisfactory.

A few houses along the Mill Lane obtain water from stand-pipes fed from other springs.

Blenheim. Private piped supply from Fair Rosamund's Well. Satisfactory after chlorination.

Bruern. Private supply from Bruern Abbey.

Chadlington. The main source is a spring at Partridge Covert, which is of excellent quality and provides a piped supply for the village. Larger mains have been installed and these will be used, should the larger scheme for the district as a whole come into operation at a later date. Connections have been transferred from the old main to the new.

Charlbury. About 150 of the houses at the eastern end of the town obtain water from the Fowler Scheme which was connected to the Charlbury mains several years ago. The remainder of the town has a piped supply from springs in oolite; the water is pumped to a reservoir of 40,000 gallons capacity. In dry seasons these springs are not sufficient and the supply has to be augmented from Fowler.

Chastleton. This village is now supplied by the North Cotswold R.D.C.

Chilson. There is an excellent spring in the village but owing to its position it will not reach some of the houses. A group of houses in Chilson Hill have now been connected to a private supply.

Churchill. The supply to the village is insufficient and liable to contamination which cannot be stopped owing to the position of the shallow springs. There are two sources of water to the village, Mayeswell Spring and Conduit Farm Springs—these supplies are not interconnected.

Serious shortage occurred during the summer months and water had to be carted to supplement the Conduit Farm supply, also additional storage was installed on this system.

In addition to the water shortage difficulties also arise on the distribution mains which are of very small bore, and there are to be renewed with pipes of the sizes required for the area water scheme.

Combe. A new 6-in. pipeline has been installed from Wootton to Stonesfield together with a new booster station, which now supplies the village with water from the Oxford City supply and the Fawler Scheme supply discontinued.

Cornbury Park. Cornbury Park Estate—private supply.

Cornwell. Good piped system with water laid on to all the houses. Private supply from springs.

Enstone. A bore was sunk to provide a public supply for Neat Enstone and Church Enstone and this scheme has been completed.

Radford. The few houses in this hamlet obtain water from a private source.

Clevely. Most of the houses have piped supplies from a private source.

Lidstone. There is a small piped scheme, privately owned, by which water is raised by a water wheel to two farms and a public stand-pipe.

Fawler. This village together with Finstock, Stonesfield, Combe and part of Charlbury has a piped supply. Springs in the old limestone workings near the River Evenlode are collected and the water pumped to a 40,000 gallon reservoir at Finstock Heath from which 3 in. mains are laid to the villages. Since the supply to Combe and part of Stonesfield has been taken from this scheme, the consumption has reduced and an improved supply provided, but in view of the proposed development in Finstock and Charlbury, the scheme will very shortly be working to full capacity again.

Finstock. Fawler scheme.

Fifield. A new 4-in. main has been laid from Idbury through to Fifield taking a supply of water from the North Cotswold Rural District Council main, and is connected to the existing village mains. A much improved supply is now provided, particularly to the properties on the high levels.

Glympton. Private supply from a bore. Water has been laid into each house.

Great Tew. This village is badly supplied. Most of the houses have wells, but there is need for a proper piped supply. Bores in the vicinity have led to poor results. Springs in the grounds of Great Tew House supply a stand-pipe in the village. There is a bore at the Council houses.

Hensington Without. Piped supply from Oxford.

Heythrop. Heythrop College has its own water supply. There is also a small private system which has now been taken over by the Council. This supply was found to be contaminated and a chlorinator has been provided. The springs on this supply are liable to failure during dry weather.

Idbury. This village is now supplied by the North Cotswold R.D.C. by an extension of the mains from Westcote.

Kiddington. There is a private piped supply.

Kingham. Public supply from a bore, with mains of the sizes required for the area scheme.

Leafield. The demand on the scheme has continued to grow and the pumping equipment has been augmented by the construction of a booster station on the pumping main which has doubled the capacity of the pumping output enabling the reservoir to be filled daily.

Certain parts of the village still have poor supplies which is caused by the small sizing of some of the mains.

Little Tew. This village has wells and a small private piped supply. There has been no serious shortage but a good public supply is desirable as some of the sources are liable to contamination.

Lyneham. This village has a piped supply, but the springs are liable to contamination when there is heavy rain. The mains have recently been renewed.

Milton-under-Wychwood. Piped supply from springs at Springhill and High Lodge. A new reservoir has been constructed and new mains have been laid. Shortage occurs during drought periods and the supply has to be regulated.

Over Norton. This village is supplied by the Borough of Chipping Norton. A main was laid to the hamlet of Chapel House.

Rollright. This village is poorly supplied. There are some private piped supplies but many houses obtain water from shallow wells and a spring. It was hoped to use the latter for a village supply but it was found to be liable to periodic contamination.

Two bores have been sunk but in neither case was there sufficient water to supply the village.

Rousham. Private piped supply from Rousham Park. There is also a good well in the village but a proper mains supply is desirable.

Salford. The whole of the distribution mains in this village have been renewed with pipes of the sizes required in the North Oxfordshire Scheme, the old spring sources being used until the large scheme is available. The supply has been improved considerably.

Sandford St. Martin. There are private piped supplies and a public stand-pipe.

Some of the houses in the hamlet of Ledwell have private piped supplies and there is a public well. Main schemes are desirable in both places.

Sarsden. Most of the houses are fairly well supplied; they are so scattered that a main scheme would be costly.

Shipton-under-Wychwood. This village has a piped system. The northern part has a gravity supply from springs and the southern part a pumping system. Due to recent new building it can be anticipated that shortages are likely to develop during dry periods.

For the main village supply a spring runs to a collecting tank. There is no reservoir. The quality of the water is not always satisfactory.

The houses at St. Michael's Close and Ballard's Close had a very poor supply and a main has been laid from the Milton supply to feed them.

Water for the southern part of the parish comes from a spring and is conveyed to a pump well into which the overflow from the main village is also connected.

The water runs to a 6000 gallon reservoir; the quality is not always good.

Spelsbury. A scheme for a mains supply was completed during 1954.

At *Taston* there is an excellent private spring which supplies part of the hamlet.

Dean is fairly well supplied from private sources.

Stonesfield. Supplied from Fawler Scheme.

Steeple and Westcot Barton. The Council has purchased a redundant water main from the Air Ministry which used to supply Enstone Aerodrome from Heyford and the water for these parishes is now obtained in bulk from the Air Ministry. This has resulted in a much improved supply with water of a better quality.

Swerford. There are two piped supplies both of which are insufficient. A proper mains supply is essential.

Although a bore has been sunk the quality of the water was unsatisfactory and the scheme had to be abandoned.

Tackley. Supplied by a deep bore, water being pumped to a reservoir and adequate mains throughout the village.

Wootton. This village is now supplied by an extension of the Oxford City mains from Woodstock.

Worton. The houses in this village are reasonably supplied from wells and springs but a mains supply would be desirable.

Water Examinations. The following table gives the results of the bacteriological examinations of water supplies during the year.

			<i>Public Supplies</i>	<i>Private Supplies</i>	<i>Total</i>
Class I	..	..	6	5	11
Class 2	..	..	1	2	3
Class 3	..	..	1	1	2
Class 4	..	..	8	16	24
Totals			16	24	38

The large number of specimens which are heavily polluted emphasise the need for an area scheme.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The following is the position with regard to each parish in the district.

Ascott-under-Wychwood. Part sewered, but proper sewerage scheme and disposal works needed. Outline scheme prepared some years ago, but not proceeded with.

Blenheim Park. Houses scattered and have their individual drainage systems.

Bruern. Here, too, the houses are scattered and have their individual systems.

Chadlington. A sewerage and sewage disposal scheme has been prepared and the necessary approvals have been obtained from the Ministry. The contract has been put out to public tender and work will be starting shortly.

Charlbury. The continued growth of this town has now resulted in the outfall works having to work to its capacity on peak flows. Improvement of the works will have to be considered in the future.

Chastleton. There is no proper sewerage system, but the village is so small that one seems hardly justified.

Chilson. A village drain discharges into a settlement tank and filter bed. While not altogether satisfactory, an expensive scheme does not seem justified.

Churchill. Most of the village is sewered, and there are two small outfall works. While a better system is desirable, a proper water supply is much more urgent.

Combe. Part of the village is sewered, but there is no proper outfall works. A scheme was prepared some years ago, but has not been proceeded with.

Cornbury Park and Wychwood. The houses in this parish are so few and scattered that a sewerage scheme is not necessary.

Cornwell. There is a good estate sewerage system.

Enstone. Has no proper sewers, and now that a water scheme has been carried out, a proper sewerage system is desirable, but would be expensive.

Fawler. This small village has no sewers, and the number of houses does not justify a scheme.

Fifield. Most of the village is provided with main drainage and the works have been modernised with revolving distributor aeration beds.

Finstock. There are no sewers in this parish. A scheme was prepared some years ago to serve Finstock and Leafield, but the cost was prohibitive.

Glympton. This village has an estate sewerage system.

Great Tew. A sewerage scheme is desirable but not urgent, When a proper water scheme is available, consideration should be given to sewerage.

Hensington Without. Sewers were laid in 1951 and discharge into outfall works controlled by Woodstock Borough.

Heythrop. The small number of houses in this village have private systems, and although a proper sewerage scheme may be desirable it is not urgent.

Idbury. About six houses discharge into a small outfall works which is rather troublesome, owing to the amount of land drainage discharging into it, but any large expense does not seem to be justified.

Kiddington. Most of the houses have their own drainage systems and a sewerage scheme does not seem to be necessary.

Kingham. Most of the village is sewered, and although the system is somewhat antiquated there seems to be no urgent need for any large expenditure.

Leafield. This is one of the villages urgently requiring proper sewers, as the clay subsoil makes sewage disposal difficult. As mentioned above, a joint scheme with Finstock was prepared, but the cost was prohibitive. It is essential, however, that something should be done before long.

Little Tew. A sewerage scheme is desirable, there being no main drainage whatsoever in the village.

Lyneham. Here, too, a sewerage scheme is desirable, but would be comparatively expensive as pumping would be needed.

Milton-under-Wychwood. This village has a good sewerage system and outfall works built in 1929.

Over Norton. A proper sewerage scheme was carried out in 1956. The sewage discharges into the Borough Council's sewerage system.

Rollright. There are no sewers. A proper scheme is desirable, but a proper water supply is much more urgent.

Rousham. This small village can be dealt with quite easily by private systems.

Salford. There are sewers and a small outfall works but they are antiquated, and sooner or later a new system will have to be provided.

Sandford St. Martin. This village has no sewers, but the scheme carried out in the adjoining parishes of Westcot Barton and Steeple Barton was made large enough to cater for Sandford St. Martin also. A scheme is desirable.

Sarsden. The houses in this parish are so few and scattered that private drainage systems are sufficient.

Shipton-under-Wychwood. A large part of the village is sewered, but many houses at Upper Shipton and in the Church Street area are still outside the system. The present outfall works are overloaded and complaints of bad effluents have been received from the Thames Conservancy. A scheme has been prepared and flow recordings are being taken for the laying of a new sewer to drain the parts of the village not already sewered, and the installation of a pumping station on the site of the present works, which will deliver to the Milton-under-Wychwood outfall works. Enlargement of the Milton Works will have to be carried out.

Spelsbury. Sewered. The system was provided by the Hon. Elsie Corbett and handed over to the Council.

Steeple Barton. Sewered.

Stonesfield. A proper sewerage scheme is desirable. Most of the houses have their own systems which on the whole work satisfactorily. A scheme was prepared some years ago but was not proceeded with. However, it seems that there will be considerable housing development in this village within the next year or so, which will make a proper sewerage scheme more urgent.

Swerford. There are two main groups of houses in this parish, and while a sewerage scheme may be desirable, it would be rather costly for the few houses to be served. Here, too, a proper water system is much more urgent.

Tackley. Now that a water scheme is available the provision of sewerage is somewhat urgent. The Council have therefore instructed their consulting engineers to prepare a scheme. The nature of the subsoil and the level of the subsoil water makes the provision of private sewerage systems unsatisfactory.

Westcot Barton. Included in the Steeple Barton scheme.

Wootton. The provision of a piped water supply makes a sewerage system more urgent in this village. Unfortunately a scheme would be very expensive owing to there being houses on both sides of the stream which runs along the bottom of the village and pumping would be needed.

Worton. The houses in the two small hamlets of Over Worton and Nether Worton can best be dealt with by private systems.

SECTION D

HOUSING

A complete survey of all houses with a rateable value of over £20 was carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in 1947. This survey revealed that at that time there were 3911 such houses in the district which were classified as follows:—

Class 1	..	..	762	19.5%
Class 2	..	..	1467	37.5%
Class 3	..	..	1282	32.7%
Class 4	..	..	400	10.2%
			<hr/> 3911 <hr/>	<hr/> 99.9% <hr/>

After a further survey of Class 4 houses in 1954 the number was reduced from 400 to 231. Of this 231, seventy-two have since been improved and regraded, and nine demolished or used for non-domestic purposes, leaving 150 to be represented by the Medical Officer of Health, and undertakings have been obtained on these properties.

During the year a further 7 houses were found to have deteriorated to such a degree as to require representation by the Medical Officer of Health, the situation of the properties being Combe 1, Enstone 1, Over Norton 1, Rollright 2, Sandford St. Martin (Ledwell) 1, Spelsbury 1.

Of the outstanding undertakings on properties 9 were cancelled, 4 properties in Charlbury being demolished, and 5 reconditioned which are situated in Finstock 1, Lyneham 2, Shipton-under-Wychwood 2.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

A considerable amount of improvement work to dwelling houses has been carried out during the year with the aid of improvement grants and during the period standard improvement grants on 20 properties were approved to the value of £2,665, and discretionary grants on 26 properties to the value of £10,429.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

1. No. of Food premises in the Area	..	..	..	158
Ice-cream	..	..	..	61
Cafes and Public Houses	..	..	..	42
School Canteens	..	..	..	18
Preserved Food	..	..	..	6
Fish Frying	..	..	..	2
Bakehouses	..	..	..	2

2. No. of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 16.

Ice-cream	..	..	..	..	..	61
Preserved Food	..	..	..	..	..	6

3. No. of inspections of food premises 158

4. Condemned food is buried at the refuse dump or returned through normal trade channels.

5. There have been no special examinations, only odd tins being condemned.

6. There were no cases of Food Poisoning notified during the year.

7. The general improvement in hygiene in food premises has been maintained throughout the year, and there have been no serious contraventions.

MEAT INSPECTION

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	140	12	10	668	258	1088
Number inspected ..	140	12	10	668	258	1088
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	23	3	—	1	21	48
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	16.4	25.0	—	.15	8.1	4.4
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	4	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.5	0.3
<i>Cysticerosis</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalization and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	No. Notified	No. admitted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Pneumonia.. ..	4	0	9
Measles	41	0	0
Whooping Cough	1	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	0	0

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Mon-Pulmonary Male	Mon-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACT 1961

(1) <i>Inspection of Factories</i>	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply	3	3	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies	29	21	—	—
3. Other Premises	12	18	—	—
Totals	44	42	—	—

				Number of Defects	
(2) <i>Defects found</i>				Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	..	..	..	2	2
Want of ventilation	..	..	..	—	—
Overcrowding	..	..	..	—	—
Other Nuisances	..	..	..	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation:					
Insufficient	..	..	..	—	—
Unsuitable or defective		..	..	—	—
Not separate for sexes		..	..	—	—
				—	—
Totals	..	..	..	—	—
				—	—
No. of outworkers			80		

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Alvescot	Ducklington	Lew
Asthall	Eynsham	Little Faringdon
Aston Bampton	Filkins and	Minster Lovell
Bampton	Broughton Poggs	North Leigh
Black Bourton	Freeland	Northmoor
Bladon	Fulbrook	Ramsden
Brize Norton	Grafton with Radcot	Shifford
Broadwell	Hailey	Shilton
Burford and	Hanborough	South Leigh
Upton and Signet	Hardwick with Yelford	Standlake
Cassington	Holwell	Stanton Harcourt
Clanfield	Kelmscott	Swinbrook & Widford
Crawley	Kencott	Taynton
Curbridge	Langford	Westwell

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	84945
Population:	
Census, 1962	24707
Mean Population, 1962 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	25930
Number of Inhabited Houses.. ..	7170
Rateable Value	£726519
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£3212

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the area is agricultural, there are 350 farms. The main industry is a motor accessory works at Curbridge which employs 1200 people, many of whom reside in the Urban District; there is a small motor accessories works at Eynsham. There are blanket factories at Asthall, Crawley and Hailey, and laundries at Bampton, Aston and Burford. There are also agricultural engineering works at Clanfield and Curbridge. There are a considerable number of out-workers in the district mainly employed in the making of gloves and hosiery.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTH RATE

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Births	..	..	..	263	260	523
Legitimate	..	..	..	248	247	495
Illegitimate	..	..	..	15	13	28
Birth Rate per 1000	..	..			20.2	
Corrected Birth Rate	..	..			20.2	
England and Wales	..	..			18	
Still-births—11.3 per 1000 (6 still-births)						
Illegitimate Births 3 per cent.						

DEATH RATE

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Deaths	..	..	..	150	114	264
Death Rate per 1000	..	..			10.2	
Corrected Death Rate	..	..			11.2	
England and Wales	..	..			11.9	

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of Deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	8
No. of Deaths under 4 weeks	..	..	..	5
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births	..	..	..	15.1
Legitimate	..	..	..	16
Illegitimate	..	..	..	Nil
England and Wales	..	..	..	20.7
<i>Causes of death:</i>				
Accident	..	..	..	1
Imperforate Anus	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	1
Meningocoele	..	..	..	1
Prematurity	..	..	..	4

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford. The following specimens were examined in 1959:

Nose and Throat Swabs	..	..	..	35
Faeces..	..	..	..	59
Positive for Shigella	..	..	..	4
Other Examinations..	..	..	..	50

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. About half of the rural district is supplied from the Witney Urban District Waterworks at Worsham (from the River Windrush). This provides a piped supply for the following parishes.

Alvescot	Crawley	North Leigh
Asthalleigh	Curbridge	Northmoor
Aston Bampton	Ducklington	Ramsden
Bampton	Hailey	Shilton
Black Bourton	Hardwick	South Leigh
Brize Norton	Lew	Standlake
Clanfield	Minster Lovell	Yelford

The following parishes are supplied by Oxford City:—

Bladon, Garsington, Freeland, Hanborough, Eynsham (partly).

AREA OUTSIDE WITNEY SCHEME

Asthall. Wells. A scheme for a supply from the Witney U.D.C. reservoir at Worsham was commenced towards the end of the year.

Bladon. Supplied by Oxford City by a branch line from Woodstock.

Broadwell. Piped supply from deep bore at Broadwell Grove.

Broughton Poggs. Piped supply from deep bore at Broadwell Grove.

Burford. The public supply is from a spring near Taynton, from which water is pumped to a reservoir. Supplies have been short in summer when there is a large number of visitors. The capacity of the reservoir has recently been increased and a new booster plant installed to increase the pressure in the southern part of the district; it is now chlorinated. A scheme for a supplementary supply from Witney U.D.C. was started towards the end of the year.

Cassington. Supplied by Oxford City.

Eynsham. Piped public supply from a well in gravel pumped to a water tower. It is adequate and satisfactory and is augmented by a supply from Oxford City.

Filkins. From deep bore at Broadwell Grove. All of the houses are now connected.

Freeland. Now supplied by Oxford City.

Fulbrook. Supplied from Burford. There are still two stand-pipes in the village. The majority of the properties are connected to the mains. Pressure was insufficient but a valve inserted at the pumping station in Burford has improved the pressure to Fulbrook.

Grafton with Radcot. Supplied by shallow wells, the majority of which are polluted.

Hanborough and Church Hanborough. Now supplied by Oxford City.

Holwell. Piped supply from Broadwell Grove.

Kelmscott. The majority of the shallow wells are contaminated and dry up during periods of drought. There is a private supply for part of the village.

Kencot. Piped supply from the deep bore at Broadwell Grove.

Langford. Piped supply from the deep bore at Broadwell Grove.

Little Faringdon. There is a private supply for part of the village. Some of the houses are supplied by wells which are polluted.

North Leigh. The removal of Freeland, Long Hanborough and Church Hanborough from the Ramsden Reservoir supply has improved the supply to North Leigh and improve the pressure.

Shifford. Supplied by wells.

Stanton Harcourt. Piped supply. Owned by Witney R.D.C.

Swinbrook and Widford. A scheme for a supply from Witney U.D.C. was started during the year.

Taynton. Public supply from a series of springs in oolite about a mile from the village—chlorinated. The supply is owned by Witney R.D.C.

Upton and Signet. Part of the parish is supplied from Burford. There are also some shallow wells.

Westwell. There are two private supplies to five farms and all the cottages in the village.

It is estimated that about 90 per cent of the houses in the district are connected to the mains or will be within the next year.

Water Examinations. The following are the results of the water examinations carried out during the year:

				<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>
Class 1	..	..	..	48	12
Class 2	..	..	..	7	12
Class 3	..	..	..	—	—
Class 4	..	..	..	8	31
				—	—
Total	..	..		63	63
				==	==

(a) *Private.* During the year 63 samples were taken from private supplies within the district and were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these 20 were found to be satisfactory, 12 were of a suspicious quality and 31 were found to be grossly contaminated.

WATER SUPPLIES

(a) Private Supplies.

During the year 63 samples were taken from private supplies in the district and of these 43 were found to be contaminated. Of these 31 were grossly polluted and 12 were slightly polluted. The majority of samples were taken at the request of owners or occupiers of private properties but a small number of routine samples were taken mainly in the parishes of Standlake and Northmoor, where properties had not been connected to the Council's Main.

As a result of these samples and the subsequent informal action, 40 properties were provided with a supply of mains water in the parishes of Alvescot (7); Clanfield (2); Hardwick/Yelford (4); Langford (8); Northmoor (2); Standlake (10); Stanton Harcourt (4) and Taynton (3).

There were very few public health problems arising from private water supplies during the year and the only two worthy of note occurred in the parishes of Swinbrook and Hanborough. At Swinbrook the outcrop spring, near Paine's Farm, which supplies the top end of the village became contaminated by rats. This supply is controlled by the Parish Council, and at the request of the Clerk, extensive sterilization of the tanks and improvement of the source were carried out under the direction of your officers. Over a period of two weeks, whilst these works were in hand, the Engineer and Surveyor carted water to this part of Swinbrook. At Long Hanborough a private well supply serving two properties completely dried up and it was necessary for the Engineer and Surveyor to arrange for the carting of a temporary supply of mains water to the property for a period of approximately six weeks.

(b) Council Controlled Supplies.

The usual routine sampling both for bacterial examination and for chemical examination of all the Council controlled supplies was carried out during the year. In all 63 samples were taken for bacteriological examination, of these 8 were found to be heavily contaminated and 7 slightly contaminated. 6 samples were taken for chemical and A.S.D. examination and all these samples indicated that the supplies were wholesome and suitable for a public water supply.

In the main the contaminated samples were taken from the sources at either Taynton or Burford before chlorination. Periodical sampling of untreated sources of supply were recommended by the Ministry during the technical enquiry into the need for a Mains supply to Asthall and Swinbrook. It can be safely said of the supplies directly owned and controlled by this Council that there was very little trouble during the year and the only difficulties which did arise, emanated from sources outside the district, namely the Oxford City supply to the Eynsham/Long Hanborough area and the Witney Urban District supply to the North Leigh area. At Eynsham and Long Hanborough following

the provision of a new pumping main, complaints were received of foul taste, smell and excessive chlorination. Of the samples submitted a number were found to be unsatisfactory bacteriologically but subsequently the complete chemical, bacteriological and A.S.D. check indicated that the supply was wholesome and potable. Undoubtedly many of the complaints arose because of the rather heavy degree of chlorination of the supply at the Oxford City Water Works. Residents who had for many years been accustomed to receiving only the minimum dose of chlorine in the previous supply were now confronted with a supply which was dosed to the maximum and obviously in many cases this had led to taste prejudice. Nevertheless, the supplies were unpalatable for a period but following representations made by the Council, adjustments were made in the dosage and method of treatment and no further complaints of this nature were received from residents in this locality.

At Common Road, North Leigh, the main at the lower end was found to be silted up at one point and a number of houses in the locality suffered from a discoloured water supply for a number of days. Prompt cleansing operations and flushings undertaken by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor alleviated the problem.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

At present there are public sewers in Burford, Fulbrook, Eynsham, Bampton and North Leigh and a private scheme at Little Faringdon. The following is the position in the other villages.

Alvescot. All post-war council houses connected to small disposal plant. Impervious subsoil limits the efficacy of the septic tank systems provided to the majority of the privately owned dwellings in this village.

Asthall. The majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but the high water table greatly limits efficiency except in high ground at Asthalleigh.

Aston Bampton. Septic tank systems provided to all of the larger dwellings, soakaway drains provided to the small dwellings, council houses drained to septic tanks. The high water table in this area adversely affects the septic tank systems. A new main drainage scheme has been submitted to the Ministry for approval.

Black Bourton (with Carterton). All council houses and the majority of private dwellings drained to individual septic tanks but the very impervious subsoil drastically limits efficiency of these tanks. A sewerage scheme for Carterton has been approved by the Ministry and work will start in 1963.

Bladon. The council houses drained to small disposal plant, the majority of the larger private houses have individual septic tanks, many of the smaller dwellings have waste water drains connected to a combined waste and storm water sewer. The impervious subsoil in the Heath Lane area drastically reduces the efficiency of the septic tank drainage systems.

The main drainage scheme to link Bladon with the Long Hanborough scheme will be completed early in 1963.

Brize Norton. Council houses connected to small disposal plant, larger houses and recently modernized cottages have individual septic tanks. High Water table restricts use of septic tanks in Station Road area. An outline scheme for main drainage has been prepared and submitted to the Council; the scheme includes Upper Minster Lovell.

Broadweil and Kencot. The majority of the dwellings have individual septic tank systems but the high water table adversely affects efficiency.

Cassington. The council houses connected to disposal plant, the majority of private houses have individual septic tanks; the high water table and impervious subsoil severely limits efficiency of septic tanks. An outline scheme has been prepared.

Clanfield, Grafton and Radcot. Council houses connected to disposal works, larger private houses and modernised cottages drained to individual septic tanks but high water table severely restricts efficiency and prevents satisfactory drainage of many small cottages. A main drainage scheme has been submitted to the Minister.

Crawley. Majority of properties drained to individual septic tanks, no disposal problems on high ground but high water table adversely affects tanks in the lower parts of the village.

Curbridge. Council houses connected to disposal plants, majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but the impervious subsoil drastically limits efficiency. A main drainage scheme, in outline, has been prepared.

Ducklington. Council houses connected to disposal plant, majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but high water table drastically limits efficiency. A scheme for discharging into the Witney U.D.C. sewage scheme has been agreed with Witney U.D.C. and has been accepted by the Minister. Work will start during 1963.

Filkins (with Broughton Poggs). The centre of Filkins and all council houses are drained to sewage disposal plant other properties have individual septic tanks systems.

Freeland. Council houses connected to disposal plant, private dwellings have individual septic tank systems, no disposal problems. Freeland is to be linked with the Long Hanborough scheme now in progress.

Hailey. Council houses at Middletown are connected to a sewage disposal plant but at Poffley End groups of council houses are drained to septic tanks. Most private dwellings have septic tank systems but sewage disposal throughout this village is difficult due to the impervious subsoil. A main drainage scheme for the majority of the properties in the village has been approved by the Minister, Work will start during 1963.

Hanborough. All pre-war and early post-war council houses drain to septic tanks but 30 most recently built council houses drain to a small sewage disposal plant, approximately 50 per cent of the private houses have individual septic tanks. The remainder of the private dwellings have soakaway drains. The impervious nature of the subsoil causes great difficulty in efficient disposal throughout the village. A sewerage scheme has received the approval of the Ministry. Work started in the autumn of 1961 and will be completed early in 1963.

Hardwick (with Yelford). The majority of the dwellings are provided with individual septic tanks but the high level of the water table during the autumn and winter restricts the efficiency of drainage.

Holwell and Westwell. All properties in these villages are connected either individually or in groups to septic tank systems. There are no disposal problems.

Kelmscott. Four council houses and all private dwellings are connected to septic tanks but the high water table makes disposal exceedingly difficult. All shallow wells in this village are contaminated to a greater or lesser degree.

Langford. All council houses are connected to the disposal plant, approximately 50 per cent of the private houses have septic tank systems, the remainder have soakaway drains. There are no disposal problems but many of the cottages lack an adequate area of land for drainage.

Minster Lovell. The council houses in new Minster are connected to a sewage disposal plant. Most of the private dwellings in New and Old Minster Lovell have individual septic tanks but the high water table and the impervious nature of the sub-soil in the old part of the village adversely affects the efficacy of the septic tanks.

An outline scheme for main drainage with Brize Norton was approved by the Council towards the end of 1961, but the Minister's approval has not yet been sought.

North Leigh. Work on the first two phases of the main drainage scheme was completed in 1961. The Council's Consultants are preparing a detailed scheme covering the third phase. Pollution of agricultural land has resulted from housing development in the area not yet served.

Northmoor and Standlake. The council houses are connected to sewage disposal plants and the majority of private houses have individual septic tank systems. The exceptionally high water table greatly restricts the efficiency of septic tanks and the resultant contamination of the water table has rendered the majority of the wells in these villages unfit for human consumption. There is now some pollution of water courses due to newly installed septic tank systems.

Ramsden. Council houses are connected to a sewage disposal plant, many private houses have individual septic tank systems which due to the impervious subsoil cause nuisance from time to time.

Shilton. Council houses are connected to a sewage disposal plant, most private houses have individual septic tank systems but the impervious nature of the subsoil in the higher parts of the village and the high level of the water table in the centre of the village adversely affects the efficiency of septic tank systems. Serious nuisance is caused when the water table is high.

Stanton Harcourt. The council houses and private houses in the vicinity of the council estates are drained to a disposal works, most other properties in the area have individual septic tanks.

Swinbrook and Widford. The larger private houses and approximately 50 per cent of the smaller cottages have septic tanks, the remainder drain to soakaways. The high water table in the centre of Swinbrook adversely affects the efficiency of septic tanks.

Taynton. All farms and the majority of the private houses in the eastern part of the village have septic tank drainage. Only 4 in the western part of the village have no efficient drainage systems.

Bampton. All the premises are now connected to the sewer with the exception of 13 houses scheduled as unfit for habitation.

General. During the year inadequate drainage arrangements in several rapidly developing areas in the district have been a difficult problem. This has been particularly so in Curbridge, New Yatt, North Leigh and Ducklington and Shilton, where nuisance has been caused by the surcharging of septic tank systems of newly completed premises as well as of the other properties.

SECTION D
HOUSING

(a) *Slum Clearance*

The position at the end of 1961 was as follows:—

	1954	1962
Category 1 (satisfactory in all respects)	1260	1891
Category 2 (Minor defects only)	906	854
Category 3 (Requiring repair or structural alterations)	2193	1508
Category 4 (Not repairable at reasonable cost)	293	266
Total	4652	4519

By the end of 1962 the position was as follows:—

8 properties remained subject to demolition orders.

20 properties remained subject to undertakings.

41 properties were subject to closing orders.

(b) *New Houses*

51 Council Houses were completed during the year and 46 dwellings were built by private enterprise.

(c) *Hutted Camps*

By the 31st December there were only 4 huts at Bampton, only two of which were occupied. All the others have been demolished.

(d) *Overcrowding*

One new case of overcrowding was reported during the year.

(e) *Action under Statutory Powers*

(i) *Proceedings under Section 9 and 10 Housing Act, 1957.*

(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(b) Number of dwellings which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:—	
(i) By owners	0
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

(ii) *Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 Housing Act, 1957*

(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	9
(b) Number of Closing Orders made	6
(c) Number of dwellings demolished voluntarily by owners	15
(d) Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	13
(e) Number of Undertakings given to make dwellings fit for human habitation	8
(f) Number of Undertakings not to re-let for human habitation	2
(g) Number of Closing Orders rescinded	8
(h) Number of houses made fit for human habitation ..	5

(iii) *Proceedings under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957* Nil(iv) *Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936*

(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	26
(b) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of informal notice	16
(c) Number of dwellings in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(d) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(i) By owners	Nil
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owner	Nil

CARAVANS

The total number of caravans on sites licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 is 445. In addition planning permission and site licences were granted to 8 holiday sites with a maximum of 276 caravans. The vast Majority of the caravans are in Carterton.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. A considerable proportion of the meat sold in the Rural District is inspected at the Witney Slaughterhouse. Two licences for private slaughterhouses have been granted by the Council, one at Burford and one at North Leigh. Both premises were modernised in 1957.

The following are the details of the inspections carried out at these premises:

292 visits were made by the Public Health Inspector.

	<i>Cattle exclud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed	414	—	27	1988	542	2971
Number inspected ..	414	—	27	1988	542	2971
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>						
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	2	2
(b) Carcasses of which part or organ was condemned	29	—	—	56	7	92
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	7.005	—	—	2.817	1.66	3.163
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	8	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.476	0.2693
<i>Cysticercosis</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—

Meat Condemned during period 1 Jan.—31 Dec. 1962

<i>Meat</i> —T.B.	73 lbs.
Other discard conds.	..	..	..	..	..	143 lbs.
<i>Offal</i> —T.B.	..	..	..	..	..	10 lbs.
Other conds.	..	..	..	..	..	548½ lbs.
Total	..	..	..	..	..	774½ lbs.

Food Premises. During the year 131 visits were made to food premises. All the premises where food is exposed for sale were visited. The general standard of food hygiene in the district is satisfactory. On no occasion was it found necessary to resort to legal action to ensure compliance with the food by-laws. 1¾ tons of tinned and pre-packed food were found to be unfit for human consumption.

Regular visits were made to a new Wholesale Warehouse for the purpose of food inspection.

Ice Cream. The total number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream is 106. All the ice cream sold in the district is pre-packed.

Food Poisoning. No cases occurred in 1962.

Milk. As from 1st January, 1961, the responsibility for licensing and supervision of retail distributors of milk was transferred to the County Council and as a result of this no milk samples were taken and no licences issued.

The following are the statistics required by the Ministry in connection with Food Hygiene.

No. of Food Premises in the Area: 207

General Stores	..	..	..	..	..	65
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	13
Cafes and Hotels and licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	117
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	11
Wholesale Food Depot	..	..	..	..	..	1

No. of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1955, Sec. 94.

(Sale of Ice Cream) ..	..	..	..	..	..	106
No. of Inspections of Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	131

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

				<i>No. of Cases Notified</i>	<i>No Admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever	..	..		3	0	0
Measles	..	..	..	9	0	0
Dysentery	..	..	..	32	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia			..	1	0	0
Pneumonia	..	..		2	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum				1	0	0

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACT 1961

1. <i>Inspections</i>	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ..	17	4	0	0
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies	72	3	0	0
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies	0	0	0	0
Total	89	7	0	0

2. <i>Defects Found</i>	Found	Remedied	Reported by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—
Sec. 2. Overcrowding.. .. .	—	—	—
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—
Sec. 6. Ineffective Drainage of floors	—	—	—
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences			
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act ..	—	—	—
Totals	0	0	0

No. of Outworkers 64
(Wearing apparel)

